MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1823,

. If our friends who favor un will names right for white at on wish to have regeted articles returned. they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

The Paramount Question of the Hour. We publish to-day a summary of the many letters and interviews, covering pearly forty columns, which have appeared In THE SUN on the political union movement in Canada. This remarkable body of documents has brought home to the American people a question of supreme importance: whether they will use all lawful and honorable means to encourage their friends in the Dominton who desire the incorporation of that country with the United States. Once more an opportunity for uniting the Angio-Saxon race upon this continent and doubling our territory preconts itself to our citizens. When a similar chance was offered in 1854, it was rejected by the representatives of the slave power, who, dreading the addition of free States, put an end to the hones of annexation by giving the Canadians, through a treaty of partial reciprocity, all the commercial privileges of union, without imposing on them any of its political responsibil-Ities. Will the mistake be repeated? That is for the incoming Administration and the new Congress to answer. We ourselves have forth that Mr. CLEVELAND and his advisors will recognize the splendid fruit derivable from the present situation in the Canadian Dominion; a fruit only comparable with the Louisiana Purchase, which made the name of JETPERSON illustrious. The Administration that shall be associated with the annexation of British North America is destined to live forever and gloriously in the history of the world.

The existing state of things in Caunda is far mere favorable to continental union than was the situation in 1851. Yet even then the Canadians, as is pointed out by our Toronto correspondent, raised the cry of "reciprocity or annexation," and so violent became the agitation that the London Times began to prepare the English mind for the loss of the colony. Unfortunately, the Southern statesmen, then domipant at Washington, had in view their sectional rather than the national interests. and cooperated with the English Government to tighten its grasp upon British America. How effectual was the service rendered to England is attested by a memorandum in which the Canadian Ministry assured the Crown in 1865 that reciprocity had incalculably increased the prosperity of the colony, and, as a consequence, the aunexation movement had been killed. At the date when that testimony was given, the Americans, having just emerged from a Titanie civil war, were staggering under a stupendous load of debt, whereas the fiscal burdens of the Canadians were then relatively very light. At present, on the other hand, the Dominion and provincial Governments, after deducting all their available assets, owe the British bondholders \$230,000,000, or \$56 per head of population. Contrast this exhibit with the fact that on July 1, 1891, the Federal debt of the United States was only \$13 per head of population, while the debts of the individual States, corresponding to the Canadian provinces, were less than \$5 more. Depressing as is the actual financial condition of Canada, no relief can be expected from the future, for the reason that the population is nearly stationary. When the present Dominion was constituted, the Tories boasted that it would include 15,000,000 inhabitants by 1831. As a matter of fact, the population was 4,325,000 in 1881, and it had only increased to 4,900,000 in 1891. These figures are appalling. They prove that emigrants to Canada cannot be induced to stay there; and that native Canadians by hundreds of thousands are abandoning their mes. The simple truth is that under the dian Dominion is slowly being starved and bled to death.

It is not the business of American citizens to render permanent the schism of the Anglo-Saxon race upon this hemisphere. It is not our business to resuscitate and fatten a British colony in order that the bond of connection with the British Crown may be perpetuated. But it is our business to welcome and promote the vigorous efforts now ing made by intelligent Canadians to find in the American Union the one refuge from the ruin which confronts them

# The Tempest in the Teapot.

Mr. Orro KEMPNER, Assemblyman from the Seventh district, was recently the subject or victim of a singular demonstration. The German-American Campaign Club of that district held a meeting for the purpose of applauding Mr. KEMPNER for his recent declaration of opposition to the election of the Hon. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., to the Senate of the United States. At least this was the ostensible purpose; the real purpose seems to have been to snort deflance of State Senator Rossch. Resolutions were passed applauding Mr. KEMP-MER for his "determination to be our free and fearless public servant," and rebuking Mr. Roesch for insulting "the intelligence. the independence, and the character of his constituents" by representing that they were in favor of the election of Mr. MURPHY. As to these resolutions there is this to be said: It is pity that Mr. KEMP-NER was not so free and fearless in regard to Mr. MURPHY's candidacy as to remove all doubt upon the subject in the minds of Mr. Roescu and other supporters of the Troy statesman. Mr. Roysch is positive that Mr. KEMPNER promised to vote for Mr. MURPHY. Mr. KEMPNER is positive that he didn't, but it is unfortunate that so free and fearless a person should give rise to such ambiguity.

As to Mr. Roesch and the censures passed on him by Mr. KEMPNER's friends, it is absu.d for anybody but a Mugwump to pretend that it was a reflection upon the intelligence and character of the Seventh district to represent it as favoring the election of Mr. MURPHY. Independence, if by that is meant independence of the wishes of the Democratic party, is another thing. Mr. Roesce isn't an independent, and consequently the praise or censure of independents is of no account to him: Mr. KEMPNER was supposed to be a Democrat. too. His conduct is the business of his constituents, and the same thing is true of Mr. ROESCH. We doubt if the German-American Campaign Club of the Seventh district represents the Democratic opinion and feeling in that district. Mr. KEMPNER is inclined to take a somewhat amusingly dramatic and impassioned view of himself. and on Friday night he was assisted by the Hon, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD. Listen to that statesman's gloomy, not to say clammy

estimate of things: "When there is such a state of things that the rop-resculative of a great party does his duty, in follow-ing Pis conscientions convictions, and is constrained; when things have come to pave in any party and not

only members of the Legislature, presenting the indeciding who shall be Senator; when it comes to pass that mis outside of the Legislature control it, and it requires a man of iron courage and Iron heart to stand up and do his daty-you not only do well to pay ribute to that man, but also do well in entering your reliance to task man, which is condition of affairs which has grown up in the party until it is well-nigh intolerable. No party caulastions where liberty is suppressed in it. You might as well live in Turkey or Russis if that condition can obtain, and men at allently and

As nobody could force Mr. KEMPNER to withdraw his solemn protest or to vote for anybody whom he didn't wish to vote for, and as he is responsible to nobody but his constituents, his liberty seems to be doing very well despite the moan of woe from the Reform Club. Mr. KEMPNER, however, did not miss the opportunity for shouting through his silcker, so to speak:

"A man was elected this week to be the United States Senator for the Empire State of New York who would probably not have been the free personal choice of a sinvice member of the Legislature if he had a free choice to exercise. At a popular election that same man would probably not have been the voluntary selection of one citizen out of one hundred. In fact, if it had become known during the Presidential Car paign that Rowano Musrov, Jr., would be the next tor the indignation of the masses would be so great and so universal that the State would surely have been lost to Mr. ULEVELAND."

This sort of talk is only worth noticing because it is repeated by some political tenderfect until they almost believe it. We should like to have Mr. KEMPNER or Mr. FAIRCHILD tell us how Mr. MURPHY was elected if the Democratic masses objected to him. If CARL SCHURZ OF CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD had been nominated by a Demoeratic caucus, there would have been such a storm of indignation that no Democratic Senator or Assemblyman would have dared to vote for such a candidate. If there had been a strong opposition to Mr. MURPHY in the Democratic constituencies, the Democrats in the Legislature would have had that opposition pressed upon them, and they would not have dared to support him. Mr. MURPHY was the choice of the Democracy. Senators and Assemblymen wouldn't dare to go against the wishes of their constituents in such a matter. If Mr. KEMPNER represented the wishes of his constituents in objecting to Mr. MURPHY, all right. He did as anybody else would do. There was no bravery about it. It was simply common sense. It doesn't become him to join the Mugwumps in vilifying and slandering his party. The obstinate juror is not the only man on the jury who does his duty as he sees it. The Democratic party is satisfied with Mr. MURPHY; Mr. KEMPNER is satisfied with himself. May he be happy and not talk so much.

### Mr. Clevelaud at Mr. Hayes's Grave.

From a number of letters criticising the Democratic President-elect for undertaking the journey to Fremont, we have selected for publication the letter which seems to us to be written in the kindest spirit toward Mr. CLEVELAND personally. Unlike some of the other communications on this subject which THE SUN has received from Democrats in whose memory the wrong of 1876 still burns, the tone is neither that of indignation nor of contempt. Our correspondent is utterly at a loss to understand why the chosen leader of the Democracy should go so far out of his way to render a tribute of respect and honor to the man for whom was stolen the office that belonged to SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and he prefers to regard Mr. CLEVELAND's course in this matter as a strange error of judgment-the greatest mistake, he thinks, which Mr. CLEVE-LAND has ever made.

Possibly even this supporter and admirer of Mr. CLEVELAND is too hosty and too harsh in the opinion which he expresses. If Mr. CLEVELAND attended the funeral of Mr. HAYES in au official or semi-official character, as an ex-President and Presidentelect, let us say, going to the grave of one of his predecessors in the high office, or as a representative of the party of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, it might properly be asked whether Mr. CLEVELAND believes that the time has come for the Democracy to forgive and forget the crime of 1876, or to adopt the theory existing political arrangements the Cana- that Mr. Hayes was individually blameless ions to that info There are hundreds of thousands of Democrats that voted for Mr. Tilden who would not be slow to repudiate Mr. CLEVE-LAND's demonstration, if it had that significance, and who would angrily deny his right to represent the party upon any such mission. But, on the other hand, if Mr. CLEVELAND went to Fremont merely as a friend of Mr. HAYES, merely because there had existed between the two men a personal attachment and mutual esteem independent of any political or historical considerations, who is there that would be so unjust as to criticise the survivor for exercising his unquestionable right and melan-

choly duty as a friend? Was such the case? Since the death of Mr. HAYES we have seen in print more than once the statement that Mr. CLEVE-LAND entertained for him the warmest personal regard. For all that is positively known to the contrary, this acquaintance and affection may date back to the years when Mr. CLEVELAND was a citizen of Mr. CLEVELAND was reported as saying to a bystander: "When the news of Gen. HAYES's death reached me I was almost overcome. I said to my wife that if Gen. HAYES were in my place and I in his, he would certainly nication I received from Gen. HAYES he assured me that, if living, he would be present at my inauguration. He was a man for whom I had the highest regard."

These words seem to bear out the idea of an attachment between the two men independent of political or official circumstauces. The sentiments of personal grief attributed to Mr. CLEVELAND are too strongly expressed to be explained satisfactorily on other grounds. Such a motive for his recent journey is not properly a subject for public criticism or discussion.

Chinese Laborers in Africa. The Chinese have just been introduced for the first time into tropical Africa as laborers. Last mouth a steamer landed 540 coolies at Matadi, the head of navigation on the lower Congo. For some time the Congo Free State has solicited the favor of the Chinese Government in behalf of importing Chinese labor into Africa. The authorities of the empire declined at first to countenance the proposed emigration. on the ground that the Congo is too unhealthy to be a desirable field of labor. Conditions of life on the Congo, however.

have been changing. The comparative mortality among the whites along the river is fifty per cent. less than it was six years ago. Comfortable houses are crected for the use of all foreign employees of the State. The conveniences of civilization have multiplied. Medical service is gratuitously provided. Sanitary and hygienic conditions are better understood. The Congo basin is becoming a more folerable abiding place, and the leading white men there declare that their stations are as healthful as most of the places where Euro-

peans live in India. These facts have at last prevailed with the Chinese Government, who have promised that if the first experiment of importing Chinese labor into Africa is successful, no further objection will be raised to the emigration of Chinese to the Dark Continent. Not only the Congo Free State, but also other powers see, therefore, the prospect of a good supply of cheap labor for their African enterprises.

The Chinese on the lower Cougo are now grading the railroad that is building between the lower river and Stanley Pool. This cuterprise has been making fair progress with the aid of about 2,000 native laborers. It is impossible, however, in their present stage of energy, to secure from the natives anything like a day's work in one day. As they are gradually trained to habits of industry they accomplish more; but it will be a good while before they can be depended upon for such service as is expected of workmen in civilized lands. It is likely, therefore, that the Chinese now digging on the Congo Railroad will accomplish nearly as much as the native force.

which outnumbers them four to one. The experiment will be watched with interest. If it succeeds it will be a great boon to Africa; for what white interests require there more than anything else is a large supply of good, cheap labor.

### Last Week at Albany.

The week beginning with Monday, Jan. 16, and ending on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, was not exciting, in its political aspect, in this part of the United States. There were no heated controversies, tedious deadlocks, vigorous legislative encounters, or sensational episodes of any sort, and yet a considerable amount of important business of a public character was transacted with vigor and promptness by the Democracy of the State of New York.

On Tuesday the members of the Legislature, Democratic in both branches, decided by a vote of 88 against 64 for FRANK HIS-COCK and 1 for WHITELAW REID, that ED-WARD MURPHY, Jr., should be United States Senator from New York during the six years following March 4, 1893. This was a great gain for the majority party in the Empire State, deprived for so many years of its rightful legislative representation. both in Washington and in Albany, but henceforth to enjoy the fruits of its electoral triumphs and the choice, unvexed, of faithful and courageous Democrats to sustain its principles and promote the interests confided by the people to its care. On Thursday Governor FLOWERsent to the

Legislature his nominations for several important posts: FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB, to be Dairy Commissioner, an important office if faithfully and intelligently administered; MICHAEL RICKARD, to be Railroad Commissioner: Thomas J. Dowling, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics: ISAAC G. PERRY. to be Capitol Commissioner: Peren J. Brum-MELKAMP, to be Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs, and Goodwin Brown of Albany and HENRY A. REEVES of Suffolk county, to be Commissioners of Lunacy. Governor Prower's selection of men is in harmony with his inaugural message to the Legislature in 1892, and it has been heartily approved. There have been no expressions of dissent anywhere; the nominations meet public expectations and the requirements of efficient public service to which the Democracy here and elsewhere is abso-

lutely committed. On Friday Comptroller CAMPBELL transmitted to the Legislature his annual report, showing that under Democratic management the State of New York is now practically without debt. It will soon be absolutely so. Not withstanding the remarkably low tax rate, there was at the close of the fiscal year a balance in the treasury, over expenses, of \$3,419,053; and, while the State's obligations, as they mature, are extinguished, the direct tax grows stendily less. In 1891 it was lower than in any previous year since 1856, and, though fractionally igher in 1892, was less then than in any

year preceding, except 1891. Besides choosing a Senator and receiving this most satisfactory report, the Democratic Legislature during the week undertook the settlement of other matters: The purchase, by Governor FLOWER, in the State's name, of the Fire Island Quarantine station, and the postponement of the Constitutional Convention, the correction of radical errors in the bill framed for that | playing the part of the hypocrite. purpose, and a large saving of expense by the abandonment of a special election for the choice of the delegates.

We have mentioned only a few of the events of the week, a few of the most important, but enough to show that public interests are now attended to in Albany in a spirit which foreshadows a continuance of popular confidence in Democratic rule here. A good week's work.

# Mortifying Praise.

The interpretation which the out-and-out defenders of the Electoral Fraud of 1876 Buffalo and Mr. Hayes had yet held no and the Eight-to-Seven Tribunal of 1877 public office obtained for him by fraud. At hasten to put upon Mr. CLEVELAND'S jour-Fremont on Friday, during the funeral, ney to Fremont, is well illustrated by this remark of the Philadelphia Press:

"There have been times when Americans of both parties were almost prepared to applogize for the noblest act in our recent history. President-election of its characters has shown a just appreciation of its characters. His attendance at the grave of ex-Presiden Haves is one of those noble and significant acts fo come to me, and I told my wife that I which men live in his ory, and by which they should take the trip. In the last commumajorities known in a round century of Presidential elections he has by a step as full of personal consid eration as it is replete with broad patriotism affirmed his allegrance and loyalty to those enduring principles f law on which states rest and by which alone com monwealths are great."

This forced construction, we believe, is false and unjust to Mr. CLEVELAND: but it is his misfortune as a Democrat and as the official chieftain of the Democracy, that he has made it possible, if not plausible

The establishment of the Electoral Commission was no vindication of Law. It was a defiance of law, a denial of justice, and the annihilation of right.

We can take at least a couple of years to think over the proposition of a correspondent of The Sux for holding a great International Exposition in New York in 1897, commemo-rative of the discovery of North America by JOHN CABOT in 1407. The proposition may possibly be worthy of thought between now and 1805. Canor's discovery was certainly one of first-rate importance, and the quadrocentennial of it might well be celebrated by the North American millions who must forever remain his debtors. About Canor himself little is known, but we believe he was a man worthy of his native Italy, the birthplace of so many navigators associated with the dis

covery of the New World. There is not a doubt that if, after mature ought, New York should favor our correspondent's suggestion, the International of Universal Exposition of 1867 would be a thing of resplendent character, a thing that would dound to the glory of the American metropolis, the American republic, and the huma race. All the world, and all the genius of the world, would be represented in it, and the people from every country, anxious to behold it. New York knows how to undertake and carry out any enterprise in which its people

may engage. We shall, within a couple of years, make up our mind as to the best way of celebrating here in 1807 that memorable triumph won in 1497 by JOHN CABOT, the happy discoverer of the continent of North America.

In what respect, moral or mechanical, does the Democratic machine which made EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., United States Penator from New York, differ from the machine which the Hon. CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, the Hon. WIL-LIAM R. GRACE, Mr. F. ELLERY ANDERSON, and others would erect if they could for the purpose of making Cant Schuzz Senator from New York?

The man who wrote to the headquarters of the Chicago Columbian Exposition for \$500 worth of green goods had undoubtedly read the speeches of the Hon. FRANK LAWLER and others in Congress.

The condemnation of the British schooner Oscar and Battle in a Victoria Admiralty Court will doubtless to accepted as welcome proof that the British authorities are carrying out in good faith the provisions of the Behring

Under that agreement, vessels seized for its violation are to be turned over to the custody of their own authorities. British or American. to be dealt with according to law. During the season of 1891 several British Columbian schooners were thus selzed and handed over to British authorities, as were others during the season of 1802; but hitherto the penalties under the modus seem to have been most conspicuous for their lack of practical application. The complaint was recently made that the British authorities were not duly enforcing these penalties on the vessels turned over to them as prizes last year, and telegraphic despatches that two vessels had been released as the result of trials at Victoria excited comment in Washington. It was recalled that that had been a repetition of the experience of the previous season, when two Victoria sealers were also tried and released, both being permitted, it is said, to engage again in the business of sealing. The contrast between trials at Victoria of British vessels, and those at Sitka of American vessels, was marked.

But the present case of the Oscar and Hattle. seized by the Mohican at the end of August last, on the north side of Attou Island, and confiscated after trial at Victoria. makes a new departure. This case is also the stronger from the fact that the defence insisted that the vessel had taken all her scals outside Behring Sea and had only entered it to procure water. The Judge, however, found that these statements were contradicted by the log book, and that all the circumstances were very suspiclous. Accordingly the schooner and cargo were condemned.

It is quite clear that if respect for the modus ricendiagreement is to be secured, penalties must be inflicted upon the craft that violate it. The experience of the Oscar and Hattie may have a salutary effect during the new season soon to open.

Now that RUDYARD KIPLING is the father of mamerican who may some day be President perhaps on will treat this country a little less contemptionally. - Hugfalo toncier.

According to present prejudices, the chances are rather against the little American Kir-LING. She may some day be the President's wife, but that will be another story.

The Democracy and Mr. Hayes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In these days, when Democratic Legislatures and a Democratic House of Representatives are passing complimentary resolutions and adourning out of respect to Mr. R. B. Hayes, and when a Democratic President-elect puts himself to great inconvenience to attend the funeral of the same man, it is good to read an editorial article like that en "Tilden and Hayes" in Friday's Sur.

I have no objection to Republicana eulogizing Mr. Hayes to their hearts' content, but now any self-respecting Democrat can say what the Democratic leader of the New York Assembly said in the resolutions that he introduced on Thursday complimentary to the dead Ohioan, is something I cannot under-stand. I am willing to keep quiet at such a time as this and try and forget for the time being the black record of 1876-77, but when Democrats high in public life go out of their way to do honor to the man that rewarded rith public office the thieves that had stolen the vote of Louisiana for his benefit, my soul burns with indignation and I solemply protest

Probably the President-elect has no warmer admirer than I am, but I wish here and now to strongly condemn his visit to Fremont. It ras uncalled for and insulting to the memory of Samuel J. Tilden. I consider it the greatest mistake of Mr. Cleveland's life, and I think he will regrot it before many years. I am not an dmirer of THE SUN on general principles, but I thank it for its sincerity on this occasion, when so many Democratic newspapers are

A CLEVELAND DEMOCRAT. NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1893.

Ex-Mayor Wickham As a Hero. To the Editor of The Sex-Ser. How is it that, in none of the oblituary notices-so far as I have seen them-of the late Wm. H. Wickham, no note has been made of the galiant behavior, under great peril, that first brought him into public notice? The Sur's records doubless can give all the facts.

Mr. Wickham, nearly forty years and, was purser of the Facilia Main Companye steamer San Francisco, which left into port in January, 1854, sould hound with some 700 passengers. On the 4th or 5th (1) of that mouth she to indered off our coast in a turing gain, in which nearly 250 of the passenger were as easy overboard and inst, before resouring ships appeared and saved the remainder.

Mr. Wickham's careful attantions to the passenger, especially to the women and children and notably his cool intropolity and daring when assing the boat framefer, in a heavy sea, of all who were saved, brought him high and well-deserved encounting, as with a the papers of the day.

It seems to me but an act of justice to his memory to recall the includent to the public mith.

BROUNLYN, Jan. 19. made of the gallant behavior, under great peril, that

Another Bogns Piece. To the Editor of The Sex-Sec. I am glad the truth sout at last. So Birch's Sons halleve everything they re told by consignors of goods to them! Mr. Henkels has the fine art of anyling no him to a very convincing way, and it is only by acced int him the avery convincing way, and it is only by acced int him truth slips out. I repeat, Mr. lienders and three wis not the scintist doubt of the Washington place being growing, his excet words being: "Any one can left the difference—the place quarantees itself."
As I said before, he has ever been ready to guarantee everything and anything, and it is time such business about he stopped. mound be strapped.

Even new there is a piece of Washingtonia in New Sork for which over a thousand dolars was paid, and which the present owner would be very grad to return to Europe. One of the leading authorities on such

# Usselfish Journalism in the South,

From the House Piers.

Persons in search of proof of tenantly in the South
are respectfully referred to the many little nowspaper offices, through the South, where the owners are work ing year in Year out for given and the benealt of the territory they represent, at a suitable of inxeries, com-fort, yes, in many in a neces without the necessaries of life even. It is this class of moneers who have fought hard buttles for civilization and the Press hopes they will got their reward in heaven.

# Sweetness and Light from Virginia.

The great New York imminary is niways the ablest of American newspapers, and nearly always the most correct in its views of questions of public policy,

New York Real Estate News from London Breadway is almost entirely the property of the Asia

> Poor Poetry but Good Sense. from the America Journal.
>
> There is very little trouble
> That happens us to day;
> It is the sorrows of to-morrow
> That drive our joys away. We sometimes all and wonder, And alew and foam and fret, For fear something may happen, But it hasn't happened yet. There was ones a lonely woman Who cried down by the sea; What if my pretty children All should perished be?

Now this particular woman, Who thus did fret and fret, is still a maiden lady;

POLITICS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Will the Pennsylvania Legislature Put the

System Under Political Control ! PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.-There is a proba sility that the public school system of Philadelphis will be brought under the control of partisan politics in order to strengthen the power of the boodle combine rules the twelve hundred thousand people of Philadelphis, Republicans and Democrats, with insolent and autocratic power. The Pennsylvania Legislature now in session will be asked

o enact such a law. The nublic school system of Pennsylvania is one of the best inheritances that came to us from our patriot sires of '76. The State Constitution they gave us in 1790 directed that the Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State, in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis,' and from the time of the enactment of the law in compliance with that constitutional man-date until now our public schools have been free from partisan control. As now organized, the public schools of

bitadelphia are managed jointly by a Central Board of Education, consisting of one member for each of the thirty-seven wards of the city, appointed by the twelve Judges of our Common Pleas Court, and a local board of twelve directors for each ward, elected by the people under the minority system, so that if the ward is strongly Republican the board would consist of eight Republicins and four Democrats, and exactly the reverse in Democratic wards. The local boards elect all teachers in their respective wards, appoint janitors, supervise studies in the schools, settle disputes between teachers and aggrieved parents, attend to ordinary repairs to school buildings, heating of the same, &c. ; while the Central Board determines the course of studies in all the schools, holds examinations for tenchers, issues teachers' certificates, con-

ies in all the schools, holds examinations for teachers, issues teachers ectificates, confirms or rejects teachers elected by the local boards, erects new school buildings, furnishes text books and supplies to all the schools, fixes the pay of teachers, and issues diplomas to graduating classes of the Boys' High school and the Giris' Normal School.

The bill before the Legislature proposes most radical and dangerous changes. It sholishes the three local boards of twelve directors each elected by the people, and the Board of Education of one member for each ward appointed by the Court, and establishes instead a Commission of twenty members, all of whom may be chosen from that abiding place of Philadelphia Snoodlefum, the aristocratic Eighth ward, or, to locate it even more definitely, from West Walnut street, the ball season habitation of the Biddles, the Cadwaladers, the Baches, the Snippens, the Ingersoils, the Rawles, the Gillespies, and other descendants of colonial ancestry.

The Porter School bill proposes to divide the city into twenty districts, and the twenty Commissioners are empowered to ham a School superintendent for each district, who shall have general supervision over everything pertaining to the public schools in his district. The School Superintendents are the fellows who are expected to be very close to the members of the boodle combine. Some idea of the benefit this proposed change may be to the benefit the supervision of reachers salaries for the year 1803 is \$2,000,707, divided among about 3,500 have been appropriated; salaries to clerks, and to the benefit for the yea

schoolhouses \$575,000 is the amount named for the year.
Up to this time public school teachers have never been called upon for political assessments, because the Board of Education and the local boards, being non-partisan, would not permit it to be done, and for the stronger reason that uptil now the political managers believed that the people would not tolerate that innovation in our puelle schools. The boodle combine is made up of audacious leaders, and a 3 per cent, assessment on \$2,230,947 salaries, 2 per cent, for the city and state election in November, and I her cent, for the municipal election in February, is a matter of \$93,128 a year more for partisan purposes; entirely too saug a sum to be permitted longer to escape the clutches of the combine, and all the more so herause it is not required under any rule, regulation, or law of the party to render an account of how much is collected, for what nutrous or her much is he party to render an account of how much is collected, for what purpose, or by whom ex-

collected, for what purpose, or by whom expended.

If this proposed School Commission should be authorized to award contracts to the highest hidder instead of the lowest, as our liable Buildings Commission may do, another fruitful fledt is developed from which the boodic combine may gather a rich harvest.

Under the Quar-Andrews-Porter-Martin rule it requires much money to conduct campaigns in Pennsylvania. Inasmuch as the Democrats have had the Governorship during eight years of the past twelve, it is evident that more money will hereafter be needed for election purposes. Hence it is probable that this boodle combine bill may pass the Senate and House.

# MR. CLEVELAND IN EXPERIO.

## He Leaves the Train After Midnight and Meets Two Old Friends, From the Englate Courses of London

President-elect Cleveland arrived in this city at 12:40 slock this morning en route to Tremon he will attend the funeral of ex-President Eutherford B. Hayes. The train was due at 11:40 o'chek, but owing to several delays along the line it was last one bouriste. As room as the train stopped Mr. Cleveland emerged from the car, without everyout or rubbers, and was met by his old time friends, Lon's Goets and

as he caught sight of his oil companion. "you don't know how glad I am to see you."
"Hello, Peter, how are you." responded the President elect as he warmly should hands, with both Mor-

genhagen and Goetz.

A large number of men the ket around, eager te eatch sight of the President elect.

Mr. Mergenhagen insisted upon Mr. Cleveland's ac-

companying him to his saloon, where the small party leank a glass or two or beer, both Mr. Goetz and M Mergenhagen so delighted that they were unable to keep their feet on the floor. "Why, Louis," said Mr. Mergenhagen to Mr. Goeta. "this is worth \$1,000 to me, I wouldn't have missed

neing tirover for that amount."
"Nor I either," exclaimed Mr. Goetz, "I would have waited here for a week to see him. I wish he could stop here for a few days. I would like to talk over th o d times with him, when we went rishing. On but we Mr. Mergenhagen produced from his packet the book

containing subscriptions toward the elegant banner to be used by the Cleveland Democracy at Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, and said: "See here, Grover, we are going to carry the finest banner that ever went out of Buffalo; your old friends haven't forgotten you. When asked by the reporter if he would be nor the city with a visit upon his return from Fremont, Mr. Cleveland replied that it would be impossible. "I shall return to New York immediately after the funers and will pass through Buffalo early in the morning."

As he mounted the steps of his private car, followed by his accretary, he said to Mr. Gootz and Mr. Mergen-hogen: "Boys, when you come down to Washington to attend the inauguration, bring your wives along and stay with me for a few days." "I will, I will," shouled both men as the train moved

alowly out of the depot. "He's cone," said Mr. Goets as though awakening rom a trance. "He used to come to see me nearly every day, but he never will again, he never will Louis, old hoy," said Mr. Merces haven to Mr. Goetz

s they stood watching the slowly departing train, "the heer that Grover drank to night was his own. It was made by the company in this city in which Grover From the Buffelo Enquirer.

"There she comes" should Louis Gootz who was the first to catch sight of the red eye of the engine as it swing around the curve at Jefferson wreet into the

guished visitor might forget his solemn duty, and it atead of going to the funeral, might remain in Buffalo to know again in tales and reminiscences the joys of his life when but a Buffa'o lawyer.

## Woman, From Mr. G. W. Child's Public Ledger.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is one of the heat dancers in her the is a menters of moston as until as of a

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Destrable Change in the Law Providing for Their Adjustment. Washington, Jan. 22 .- A subject which has been called to the attention of Congress is that of so modifying the law relating to Indian deprodution claims as that it will be less liable

to create dissatisfaction and do injustice. The total number of such claims on file at the Indian Office at the last report was 7,005, aggregating \$25,072,550,82. But besides these there have been apparently about 5,000 claims filed in the Court of Claims, so that the number may apparently amount to 13,000. Judgments had been rendered in 240 cases at the last report, aggregating \$470,008.62. under that act. For the payment of these udgments Congress made an appropriation There is an important provision in the law. declaring that any judgment thus obtained shall be hald in the following manner:

shall be paid in the following manner:

I is, from amountes due said trine from the United
States second, If no amountes are due or samilate,
then from any other funds due said tribe from the
ni ed States, areing from the said of their lands or
otherwise third. If no such funds are due or available,
then from any appropriation for the benefit of said
tibes of her than appropriation for the benefit of said
tibes of her than appropriation for the remainer, and
fourth if no such amountes, and education, and
fourth if no such amounts, und, or appropriation shall
is a new ravision to then he amount of the judgment
shall be paid from the Treasury of the United States.
Provided, that any amount so paid from the Treasury
of the United States shall engan a charge against such
tribe, and shall be delicated from any amount, fund
or appropriation before designated which may been The injustice which may arise under this provision consists in the fact first, that many

The injustice which may arise under this prevision consists in the fact, first, that many tribes are poor and struggling, so that they can ill afford to lose the amounts thus assessed upon them. In addition, many of the offences thus imputed to the Indians go back to a former generation, laving been committed so long ago that few, if any, of the existing members of the tribe recall them. As Commissioner Morgan has said, the Indians of fo-day are punished in such cases for deprodutions for which personally they are not guilty. The feeling of injustice thus created might lead to outbreaks which would cost much more than the amounts concerned. Besiles, in many cases the tribes have been dealt with by treaties subsequent to these depredations, in which their finances have been reviewed, and no mention made of liability on such a score.

Undoubtedly the question involved is complex. Those who have suffered by such denical monestion made of liability on such a score in the subsequent of the fact of the finances have been reviewed, and no mention made of liability on such a score.

Undoubtedly the question involved is complex. Those who have suffered by such dangeredations are entitled to indemnity, and this has been pledged by Congress, which long ago passed a law assuring full compensation to all who would not undertake to secure it by private acts of hostility. In those original pledges it was proposed that the annual stipends of the Indians should be liable for recompensing the Government for indemnities so paid out. And yet in 1870 the evils of this policy were seen to be such that the diversion of annualises was probleted, and no claim could be paid until Congress made a special appropriation for it.

The law of 1801 changed this wise restriction. Nevertheless, the appropriation already spoken of as having been made last year was special, and it was further made discretionary with the Secretary of the Interior as to when and to what extent the United States should be reimbursed. While it is to be hoped that futu

## FOR HEROIC DEPOTION TO DUTY.

### Miss Ella M, Zimmermann Presented with a Gold Watch Set with Diamonds.

Connected with the Memorial Hospital of Drange. N. J., is a training school for female nurses. The course of instruction extends over two years, but the second year is devoted principally to actual hospital work. As this is the only hospital in the town it has to do considerable charitable work, and there are often calls from poor people for physicians or nurses to attend them at home.

Among the nurses in this school is a woman 25 years old, who is nearing the end of her second year of instruction. Her name is Elia M. Zimmermann, and she is of German parentage. She has pleasant features, is very quiet and unassuming, and she reads a great deal. On Christmas Day the superintendent of the hospital was informed that Thomas

of the hospital was informed that Thomas Laverty, a laborer of West Orange, his wife, and their three little children, all had scarlet fever. They were poor and could not afford a trained nurse.

"Miss Zimmermann," said the superintendent, "this family is in great distress. Would you care to go there?"

"If you want me to. I'll go," was her answer. The next day she took up her abode in the house where the Lavertys lived, and for five days and nights she remained there. She nursed them as carefully as if they had been of her own blood, but the disease conquered. One after another they died, father, mother, and children, and then, when the undertaker came for the last time, the nurse returned to the hospital.

erime for the last time, the nurse returned to the hospital. Had the patients lived, probably very few would ever have heard of the nurse. But the death of the entire family was talked of threughout the Oranges for many days. Twenty-five of the leading men of the com-Twenty-five of the leading men of the community were so much impressed by the story of Miss Zimmermann's devotion to the Laverty family that they decided to present her within token of their appreciation of her herolsm. They bought a magnificent gold watch, sel with twenty-one diamonds and a chain of exquisite workmanship set with a sparkling solitaire. On the inside case of the watch they had had engraved:

# 1902. Ed.s M. Zienemann. In rec gnition of herely devotion to duty.

It took some time for this gift to be prepared, and it was not until the other day that it was presented. Then Mr. Daniel A. Heald. President of the Advisory Board of the hospital, went with the watch and a letter of presentation to find Mise Zig mormann. At the hospital he found that the was in East Orange nursing a searled toyer patient. So he went to the house and, being unable to pass the quarantine, sent up to her the watch with this letter:

Obasor, N. J., Jan. 18, 1803.

this letter:

Onsage, N. J., Jan. 18, 1803.

My Dyan Miss Ziyangman; In behalf of the fwentyfive gentlemen whose ya are appear below. I have the
pleasure of presenting this golf weigh and chain as a
festimonial of the cappreciation of your faithful devotion in oursing the fainty in West traine conjecting of father, nother, and three challess at or whom
ded of searled fever within the space of two weeks
yours very truly.

D. A. Heatin.

How Miss Zimmermann received this gift cannot be told, for she is still nursing the scarlet lever patient in East Orange.

# APPAILING DEPTHS OF SPACE.

#### Stellar Distances That Stun the Mind and Buffe Compreheusion. I com the London Daily Telegraph.

Sir Robert Ball, at the Royal Institution on Saturday afternoon, delivered the last of his lectures on astronomy. He took for his subject "The Stars," those orbs which, though appearing so small to us, because of their immense distance, are, in reality, great and shining suns. If, he sold, we were to escape from the earth into space, the moon, Jupiter, Saturn, and eventually the sun would become invisible; but, far as we are from the stars, they still show brightly to us. Many of these stars are heavier time tail of the Great Rear, the middle star in the tail of the Great Rear, is forly times as heavy as the sun. To the naked eye there are five or six thousands of these heavenly hodies visible. In all probability there are worlds revolving round them. Sixty-one Cygni is the nearest star to us in this part of the say. Alpha Centauri, in the constellation Centaur, in the southern hemisphere, is the nearest of all the stars. The sun is along way of, all 00,000 miles. Now, milting this by 20,000, and the resultis, roughly speaking, 20,000,000,000,000 and this is the distance we are from Alpha Centauri. Take the same as that of light, 18,000 miles per second—supresse a message to be sent at this speed from a point on the earth's surface.

There she comes "ciouted Louis Goetz who was the first to catch sight of the red eye of the eagins as it swing around the curve at Jefferson street into the yard.

The quondam companions of the Fresident had at ready tound the "Grasimere." Louis was at one year the sould from a red to the other. The Goddess of Fortune favored Peter, for he saw him first.

"licre he is, Louis." shouted the incley one, and Louis came down with a bound. "Heile, Grover we've heem waiting nearly two hours to see you; you don't know how glad I am this night," cried Mr. Mergen bagen joyinity, as the Fresident appeared on the pastform sans topocat and galoches.

The President alighted and grasped Peters hand warmly. "Well, Peter, how are jour Louis, you have not changed a bit," and the faces of the men beamed with pleasure over the cordial greeting.

At Mr. Mergenbagen's urgent request the party went to his place on Exchange street. The little reception committee was jubilant and declared that they would not have missed the treat for \$1,000. Visions of fabing excursions expanded in the mind of Louis Goetz, and he devently wished that by some miracle the distinct of the first Christmustide in message of the surranding of the first Christmustide in meaning of the first Christmustide in the furthermost developed that they would not not be surranding of the first Christmustide in meaning of the first Christmustide in the furthermost developed with pleasure over the cordial greeting.

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#### The Restless Atlantic at Rest. The Atlantic is in quiescent mood once

more, as all the steamstop Captains who arrived yesterday noted in their logs. La Normandie, not due even in summer sarlier taan Sunday night or Monday morning arrived in the atternoon. The Aurania of the Cunard line was at Quarantine in the morning. She reported moderate winds, gentle breezes, and

# TO SIEAM THIRTY MILES AN HOUR. A 78-foot Yacht with a Wonderful Engine

Under Construction. C. D. Mosher, the designer of the fast craft Norwood and other triumphs in the line of steam yachts and launches, is now completing a world-beater. It is a 78-foot boat, with O feet Ginches beam, and it will greatly disappoint him if it does not exceed thirty miles an hour. The designs of boat, engine, and boiler are all Mr. Mosher's personal work, and certain novel details of the boiler and engine

are covered by his putents. The engine is declared to be a marvel of lightness combined with power in compact orm. It has just been completed by Lysander Wright of Newack and has been tried in his shop. It is of the quadruple compound type, with cylinders in a straight line, supported

shop. It is of the quadruple compound type, with cylinders in a straight line, supported over an ciliptical base of cast and wrought iron by means of alender steel vertical piliars, each pair of which are braced with straining rods in the form of an X, split down through the point of crossing and provided with a acrew by which the braces can be strained until all racking is obviated. The streke of the engine is ten inches and the crimders are respectively 10-, 130-; 18, and 24 inches in diameter. Every onnee of superfluous metal has been to novel from the castings forming the cylinders and they are bandsomely arkeded with sheet braze.

It is estimated that the complete engine will weigh less than 3,000 p ands, and that at a speed of 500 to 000 revolutions it will develop from 500 to 500 horse lower, with a steam pressure of 250 pounds. It is said to be the lightest engine of its capacity in the world. To secure the misimum of weight with the maximum of strength, all of the working parts have been reduced to the smallest practicable dimensions, or else relieved of superfluous install at the centre by horing. The rock shafts baye one-inch holes through them. The pisson and connecting reds are holow, and the big crank shaft has been hored out wherever a tool could be used upon it. This shaft was carved out of a solid steel forging weighing 2,012 pounds. It now weighs 414 pounds and is a handsome piece of work. The crank heads and shoulders are gracefully rounded. It required six months of steady work to make this shaft and over cight months in all to build the engine. When set up it will occupy less than fourteen square feet of floor space.

The holler is under construction at the Heyes & Phillips Iron Works on the Passaic, in Newark. It is a pine boiler of peculiar construction and is built with a view of standing great pressure, occupying little space and steaming rapidly. When the Passaic River opens the book will be towed to the Hewes & Phillips kharf and then fitted with boiler and engine.

engine.

### THEY RAISED CHECKS.

Bultimore Police Arrest Two Men and Two Women Who May Be from New York. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22 - Police Marshal Frey is ongratulating bimself on having upset a scheme to rob the Baltimore banks. It was planned by two experts and their alleged wives. They came here about a week ago and registered at the Eutaw House as John Dorner and wife of Trenton, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey of New York. They had pleaty of baggage. They opened an account with the Equiincluding deposits of money and checks about \$100. The men visited various business S100. The men visited various business houses, saying that they intended opening a large grocery store. S. M. Lyell & Co., produce doalers, were induced to recommend them to other houses for supplies. One of the men obtained from the firm a check for \$15 which he said he wanted to sand to his home, and for this he gave cash in return. With the aid of some photographic process they reproduced a similar check for \$850 which bore the firm a signature and was an almost perfect imitation. At the tobacco house of Rosenfield & Co. they made a similar request and obtained a check, but one of the firm saw Harvey slyly take an impression of the firm's rubber stamp. Illisuspicions were aroused and he notified the police. The result was the arrest of the party. A search of the rooms revealed a variety of pens and rubber stamps, and besides the check with Lyell & Co.'s signature they found another signest Hernstein. Cohen & Co. for \$1,000 on the Continental Bank. To the police the women gave the names of Minnie Deneker and Josie Hamilton. Marshal Frey has sent to New York a description of the men and women to secure more definite information about them. Deneker, or Dorner, is about 40 years old. 5 feet 6 inches tall, of medium build, has dark hair and black moustache. He is a German, and speaks broken English. He wore a dark suit and soft hat. Hamilton, or Harvey, is about 50 years old. 5 feet 10 inches tall, stoutly built, has a sandy complexion and moustache. The women are petite, and are handsomely dressed. houses, saying that they intended opening a

## SUNBEAMS.

-Skins of full-grown black bears are worth in Wash ington State this winter from \$30 to \$45, according to

quality. -A son of Mrs. Lease of Kansas will contest in the State University craterical bout abortly. Mr. Lease still minds his drug store and keeps his personality

consistently in the background. -Twelve leading locomotive works in this country built 1,703 loromotives in 1892, against 1,963 in 1891, Forty-eight of the principal car factories turned out \$3,393 freight cars last year. Eighteen hundred and hinely was the year of maximum production so far -A company of adventurous hunters completed a ade Mountains last week. They visited trater Lake, which very few people, white men or Indiana have seen in midwinter. The snow is twenty feet and more

icepin that region.

—Navigation in the Mississippi at Memphis was seriously interrupted several days last week by ice flors, a condition that has not prevailed there in twenty years. A number of boats have stopped mak-ing trips, and nearly all the packets were fee locked near the bank. The Cumberland River was frozen over at Nashville last week for the first time in fifteen

years. This has occurred only twice in thirty years,
--Lizard skin has for the past two seasous or so been a very popular material for card cases, pursos, pocketbooks, and such articles, and a large business has aprung up in meeting the demand for the raw material. Over 500,000 Beard skins were imported from the Mexican State of Tabasco alone last year, and the local Gov ernment's estimate puts the number of brards killed in that State during the same year at full 5,000,000. Many of the skina went to Europe, and inrge quantities

are marketed in Mexico. -The City Clerk of Tacoma, Wash,, last week refused to grant a peddier's license to a Chinaman because, as be explained to the applicant and to later questioners. for a Chinaman to altempt to peddle in Tacoma might result in his being murdered, as the white citi-zens had shown a disposition to admit Chinese only as merchants." The Chinaman agreed to take the risk, but the City Clerk refused to issue the license until he had consulted with the Mayor. The re ult of the con

ference is not yet apparent.

—A citizen of La Grande, Wash, had his attention drawn, in some unexplainable way, to a watch which a stranger, standing on the deput p afform, draw from his pocket. He asked to be allowed to examine it, and exclaimed that it was his brother's watch. The stranger told how he took the watch from the porket of a Union roldier whose body he helped to bury after one of the battles of the rivil war over imenty six years ago. The La Grande man clearly dentified the watch as the one his brother wore when he set out for

the front.
—A novel scheme to encourage go neral thrift and bound —A novel service to encourage general thrift and bound a part coint observes enterprise has been thoughtaid by a saving-bank at Now Whateon, Wash. The bank has had innde a large quantity of nickel plated from banks, out the general plan of a child's bank, which it has distributed to those in the vicinity desiring to save money. A deposit of \$2.70 is required on the arrive. The next is held by the bank. At the end of each month the decostic takes his bank to the savings bank, its contents are taken out, sat the amount is abled to me contents are taken out, and the amount is added to me credit. The live has taken a very popular hold, and will undoubledly be an abito thrift.

The Beth Eden Raptist Church of Oakland, Cal. is in the thoses of a very interesting row. For attending a cake work six members of the church were recently biara intel and expelled from the church by the pastor, Mr Metaling who rules his church like a czar ago he estimately distributed a lady from control mem-bership because she attended the circus and served wine at dinner. Another lady was expelled for exir saing a desire that the members of the church might have some say in the mistakement of its affairs. A lady and her husband were also expelled for attending an odd Fellows' entertainment and dance. A commit tes waited on l'aster Medicinn a short time ago and asked him to consider the advisability of resigning his charge. He received it curtis, and the next Sunday promptly expelled the deacon who headed it and the

next prominent member. A revolving grand stand, which is designed, and maying destined, to make the sport of racing doubly delightful to the guionkers and to dispel the main discomforts and drawbacks, has been invented by an lows man. The stand will be placed in the centre of the loop of the kits-shaped track and the middle of the ring of the circular course, will revolve with the racers, and keep the occupants always facing the horses. It will afford for every one a clear and cou fortable view, without craning of necks, of the whole race from start to finish. And instead of half the race being viewed at a great distance, the whole race will he seen from half the present average distance. The stand will be set in a shallow basis of water, and the intentor soys his motive power, which he keeps a secret, will move it properly at an expenditure of one horse power for every 250 persons on the stand. The requirements of the judges in their stand are properly arrived for.